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/ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1904.

Reckless Financiering.

On Monday night the Common Council, upon a majority vote, added \$17,700 annually to the pay-rolls of the police and fire departments of Richmond, and this in face of the fact that the budget had already been stretched to its utmost capacity! In plain English, the Common Council made a present of nearly eighteen thousand dollars of Richmond taxpayers' money to these two departments, embracing in all some two hundred and twenty-five men, without knowing how whence the money so promised is to be raised. We have nothing but praise for Richmond's policemen and firemen, and we grudge them nothing in reason but the Council must be just before it is generous, and it should not gratify desire to reward these city officials at the expense of the tax-payers or in defiance of sound business principles. What corporation, with an estimated

be reasonably hoped, and all of which was required for imperative needs, would deliberately add to its appropriation the gratuitous expense of \$17,700 for increased salaries? The Times-Dispatch, without judging the question of salaries for policemen and firemen, reincreases, amounting to \$17,700, were proposed by members of the Council of their own motion, and were not asked for by The Times-Dispatch is informed that the increases in salaries to be will exceed \$50,000. That is, every person in the city of Richmond, according to the year to the officeholders than was paid last year. The workman is worthy of his when Richmond will not do justice by the men who are in her service; but taxes and cheaper gas and water, is it wise is it right, to appropriate so great "there was general good feelmeet the debts so cheerfully reated now? How will it be in ten years happy-go-lucky financiering goes unheeded and unchecked? How will Richmond ever improve her condition or make life more pleasant or less costly for her citizens if such is to be the provision made for the future?

body of stockholders in a corporation would tolerate such management. only a big company in which the taxpayers are shareholders. The question before the shareholders is, "What dividends are you getting in civic improvements? If none, then why not? If the why so, and to what end?"

It will pay every tax-payer in Richmond to read the budget as proposed; to note the reduction of \$2,000 in the appropriation to the Mechanics' Institute in order to make our civic coat fit our cloth, and then to note the increased pay-rolls, and ask, "To what end?"

The Smoot Case.

The investigation of Senator Reid Smoot, of Utah, by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has developed two interesting facts. The one is that polygamy is by no means dead in the State of Utah, and the other is that Mr. Smoot is under the control and dominanation of the Mormon Church.

President Joseph F. Smith openly acknowledges that he has five wives, and that he has been living with them in the matrimonial relation for several years past, and is still living with them. Senator Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890. Several of the "Twelve Apostles" are practicing polygamy and the president of the board of trusteees of the Utah Agricultural College has more than one

President Smith was questioned concerning the candidacy of Mr. Smoot for the Senate, and in reply to the question said that he had given his consent to Mr. Smoot to run. When asked why his consent was necessary, he replied: "Because it is the rue that any one of the general authorities of the church desiring to engage in any business outside of his church duties must get the consent of the first Presidents and Twelve Apostles before he can do so."

This brings prominently to the front the much discussed question of church and many discordant elements constituting State. The Constitution provides that the Democratic party, and adds;

house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Every man may trotship God in his own way, but he must not, under the guise of relation, violate the laws of the land.

If any religious denomination should sanction human sacrifices, members of such denomination would not be cusable for slaying the victims.

Polygamy is demoralizing and tends toward the destruction of the home and individual character. It is barbarous and is not to be tolerated by modern civilization. Nor is the church which teaches it to be tolerated. Nor is the man who believes by such a church a proper person to sit in the Congress of the United States.

There is no sort of doubt that the Mornon Church still believes in polygamy, and there is no doubt that many of its leading members still practice it. If Mr. Smoot wishes to clear his skirts, he must quit the Mormon Church and get from under its dominating influence.

The Negro in Haiti.

In the current issue of the Independent there is an article on Santo Domingo by position he had exceptional facilities to in the West Indies. He confirms the reports of others that the negroes of Haiti and Santo Domingo have degenerated into barbarism, and that they are about as low an order of human beings as it is possible to conceive. There are some hontrue of the masses.

But the one thing in his article which say about the hatred of the negro for the white man. He tells us that white people are dislikedly both in Haltl and Santo Domingo; but that the dislike is more bitter in Santo Domingo, the republic of negroes. This 'antipathy," as he calls it, is responsible money and supplies are needed by the insurgents, or the administration of the jour, the foreigners are the first to be plundered, and the "antipathy" is so great that foreigners submit to all sorts of outrages rather than take their cases

Mr. Thorp relates an incident in point He recalls a case in which an English merchant caught a thicking clerk redhanded, and, being new to the country, prosecuted him. The evidence was conhe criminal's lawyer was not at all disturbed by the evidence that was piled up against him. He sat smiling throughout the trial, and when the prosecution ended, turned to the mulatto judge and said: "Surely you do not mean to give of one of your own color?"

promptly discharged the prisoner. "He well knew," adds the writer, "that if he did not do so, he would stand an extainty of removal from office."

Here is an interesting study in pathy." "Prejudice" is not the word at United States and elsewhere between the deep-seated instinct which the creator himself implanted. It can no more be removed than the color of the skin can be changed.

The negro thinks that he has a poor show in this country where the whites control the government. But it is certainly better than the show which the whites have in Haiti and Santo Domingo, where the blacks are in control.

Slipped the Noose.

John Kennedy, the train wrecker, has succeeded in escaping from Staunton jail strongly inclined to the bellef that he will be recaptured.

From the newspaper accounts, it was carclesaness on the part of those who should have watched him which gave him the opportunity to escape. His custodian for the moment was a negro and probably sleepy-headed one at that,

Ingsmuch as Kennedy had exhausted obtain executive elemency and knew that he was to be hanged, unless he secured liberty by violence or strategy, his jailers (recognizing these facts) ought to have doubled their precautions, not only to keep him in his cell, but to keep him within the walls of the jall should be break out of the cell. Instead of that, by an unfortunate train of circumstances, Kennedy found complete escape easy of accomplishment,

It is to be hoped that Kennedy will be recaptured. His case has been ex haustively heard by judges and jury and patiently reviewed by the Governor. fixed conclusion of all is that he de-

Of all possible crimes, that of train wrecking is one of the most horrible. And is one upon which the law should lay its hand heavily. It is planned with devilish deliberation and the perpetrator is quite willing to do much murder

For the sake of the community and of his much too trustful jailer, it is to be hoped Kennedy soon will be returned into the hands of the officers of the law, to undergo, at the proper time, the sentence imposed upon him.

The Tazewell Republican reproduces some remarks of ours on the subject of

"no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States."

It is also provided, however, that "each to conduct and control the affairs of this

great republic? Can there be any intelligent purpose or honest action with or by such an unorganized, discordant mass of humanity? What better is it when gathered together than a wild and dangerous mob?!

Unit it what you will, the Democratic party is the backbone of the republic, and whenever it comes to pass that the people composing that organization are not capable of self-government, the republic will go to pieces.

Farmers' Club.

Various substitutes for the old "county court days" are being tried in the State, but the most popular seems to be a monthly meeting of farmers; a farmer elub, Indeed,

Such a club ought to be as useful and as interesting to farmers as a chamber of people of a city,

If its meetings are made attractive there will be no difficulty in inducing the people to attend, and it ought to be easy to make them not only interesting, but serviceable in a high degree.

If there's one thing that will rile the If there's one thing that will rife the Charlotte Observer, it is for a newspaper in some other State to attempt to produce a poet whose "worseness" transcends that of the genuine Tur Heel product. Whenever such an attempt is made, the Observer bounds snortingly into the arena with a specimen of North Carolina poetry that lays over anything outsiders can dig up. Then it lies back with a "beat-that-lifevoi-can" expression that is aldig up. Then it lies back with a "beat-that-if-you-can" expression that is al-most beatific. They're not going to down old North Carolina while our contem-perary can handle a club,-Montgomery

thing. He'd brag about having a bigger mortgage on his house than any any other State ever carried. He'd even brag about having the biggest list of deespecially interests us is what he has to ing with such a shameless braggart. We're got right here in Virginia poets just as mean as they've got in North Carolina. But we don't parade 'em ir the newspapers any more'n we can help. If we printed all the mean poetry we receive at this office-but the subject is too horrible to discuss.

A Nelson county farmer, in a letter to The Richmond Times-Dispatch, makes some very ugly charges against the crea-and condemns him atterly. He thinks a crow might ent some select variety of worms if they were placed before him on a silver watter, or something of that sort, but that it is too much like work for him to hunt for them. The writer claims that he knows what he is talking about, while those who held a contrary opinion know very little about it.—Danville Register.

In its March number, the Southern but we doubt if even his influence can avail to change public opinion. The crow has a bad name in Virginia, whether he deserves it or not, and in consequence unted have had to suffer,

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that in the Southwest there has been no extreme cold weather this winter, such as they had in 1899, and that there have been few severe storms.

protracted in the North and West, the tourist travel from the North to the South has been much less than usual. This it attributes to the business depression in the East, where the shrinkage in Wall Street stocks and the lopping off of dividends have made many of the millionaires more economical and more careful in expenditures.

A correspondent of the New York Sun Smith will be ruled out-that "no man who would marry five wives could possibly be considered sane."

Quite so; but if Smith wasn't sane what can be said of the women whom he married?

If the members of the General Assem bly have been reading the State papers. they have learned that their action in defeating the Torrens bill was not popu

The United States Supreme cems to say that as the Northern Securities case is difficult, it will reserve its decision, but will eventually decide in favor of the government.

trouble to find out whether or not the charges against Hearst are true before booming him for the presidency.

Perhaps President Smith wants to be father of his country.

With a Comment or Two.

The State of North Carolina never invosted any money in immortal mind that has paid such a large and quick a dividend on the investment as the money it has put in the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensborg.—Raloigh News and Observer.

The same may be said about our normal school at Faguryille, but some members

school at Farmville, but some members of the Virginia Legislature do not seem

The only objection which was urged trainst the adoption of the Torrens system was that it might diminish the fees of clerks of courts of the Commonwealth. Grant it, and shall the many suffer that the few may shine? The clerks are worthy their like, but their fees are to be compared with the general good of the farmers of the State.—Parmville Herald.

The people will get their eyes open after while, and when n while, and when they do they will show the fee-takers who rule in this old

We hear that a petition has been circulated and numerously signed asking for the establishment of a dispensary to break up the dryness.

We trust no Methodist voter's name can be found on the list sanctioning the return of the sale of liquor in any form or manner.—Danville Methodist.

That nears that it is against the rules That means that it is against the rule f the Methodist Church for any membe to sign such a petition.

Remedy for Boll Weevil.

Remedy for Boll Weevil.

Editor of The Timez-Dispatch:

Sir,-Owing to the fact that the boll weevil is becoming a menace to the cotton raisers of the South it behooves those interested to take active measures to craheate pest which bids fair to devastate the cotton fields of the South. Now, I have been informed by competent authorities who have used the remedy that the boll weevil, the pest of the cotton plantation, can be positively gradicated by plinting cowpeas broadcast over the lands where they existed list year. It is stated that they cannot live where the pess are grown, and if such is the case, and as the remedy is so cheap, every cotton planter should provide himself at once, because it is worth trying, and in addition, there is no better fertilizer in the world than cowpeas.

I suggest you publish this in the inter-



For hundreds of years Chinese constng junks, benting along the Yellow sea in the coastwise trade, had run into the land-locked harbor of Lu Shun Kow, down at the extreme southern end of the Liantung penhisula. All along the shore great gray cliffs ran up straight from the sea to a height which valled from no to 1,500 feet. If you came the shore great gray cliffs ran up straight from the sea to a height which varied from 300 to 1,500 feet. If you came close enough in you could make out a silt in the mountains which gave entrance to a body of water within. This silt was not more than 200 or 300 yards wide. Once you got through the passageway there was a wide stretch of water before you, hermied in by cliffs on every side. At high tide the water was deep enough for the anchorage of a big ship, but when the tide went out hundreds of acres of mud flats were exposed to view.

In the valleys between the cliffs were built some fifty or sixty miserable mud huts, and in them lived 300 or 400 Chinese-coolies. That was the situation up to 1800 in what is now Pert Arthur.

In that year three or four ships of the British navy came that way on a surveying expedition, one of these ships was the guidout Algerine, commanded by Lieutenant William Arthur. Lieutenant Arthur daringly ran his vessel in between the cliffs which guard the harbor, which was thereupon named Port Arthur in horor of his exploit.

But beyond the name. Port Arthur

nor of his exploit.

gained no new fame for another twenty gained no new fame for another twenty years. In 1881 it was still morely a convenient harbor into which coasting junks could run for safety when great storms swept the seas outside. On the cilifs and in the valleys therenbouts there still lived only a few hundred wretched Chineso coolies. Then the great Celestial empire began

Then the great Celestial empire began to wake up. Foreign engineers were sent along the coast to pick out a safe harbor which might be fortified and made the chief station for the new and modern navy of China. They settled on Port Arthur, and it was planned to transform the place into an immensely strong and completely fitted naval station. Plans were drawn for great dock yards, work were drawn, for great dock yards, workshops, dry docks, refitting busins and foundries, while above them, on the communities, while above them, on the communities of the contracts for all the work were let to French contractors, so that it was France which first among the nations had to do with this Gibraltar of the Far East. French contractors, with the aid of swarms of Chinese contractors, with the aid of swarms of Chinese contractors, where we working the slayes for fifteen cents. les, working like slaves for fifteen cents of twenty cents a day, worked for years on the works sin and about Port Arthur. Not until 1891 was the place turned over to China, ready for occupancy as a great world state.

By that time Port Arthur—its mamesake already forgotten—had become a fairly well built town, containing more than 1,000 houses and shops, outside of the government works. It then had a commercial population of 6,000, to say nothing of the Chinese garrison of 7,000 or more solders. The forts were mounted with modern guns, and Chinese gunners were trained by German and other foreign experts in the use of the artillery. exports in the use of the artillery.

exports in the use of the artillery.

In 1894, during the month of November, the victorious Japanese army marched down one of the two narrow passes which lead chrough the surrounding mountains to the city of Port Arthur, captured the city, and put to the sword many, of the inhabitants, non-combatants as well as the members of the garrison. It was a bloody day, though the Japan ese officers stopped the slaughter as

esa officers stopped, the slaughter as quickly as possible.

For a time then Port Arthur was apparently in the permanent possession of the Japanese, until the pressure of the allied powers forced her to give it back to the Clelnese in January, 1896. Before they marched out the Japanese destroyed a large part of the Chinese fortifications.

In 1898 Port Arthur was "leased" to vostok, the other great Russian port on the Japan Sca. is ice-bound a large part of the year. The possession of Port Ar-

thur gives the navy of the Czar a port which is never frozen. Moreover, it is a port which commands the approach to Pekin, the Chinese capital.

Nover since the Russian occupancy has there been any cossistion of activity in and about Port Arthur. In miscrable hovels on the hillsides swarm thousands of coolles, who at a word can be hired for twenty cents a day to do any kind of hard and adventuresome work. Last year a Russian contractor at Port Arthur offered to bet that within a half hour he could hire 10,000 men outside of iris regular large force. These regular forces are extremely large, and are kept less regular large force. These regular forces are extremely large, and are kent steadily at work, both by land and sea. Any time within the last five or six years one could find in the outer harbor a fleet of from 500 to 1,000 Chinese Junks, all londed with railroad ties, lumber and other building material. They, of course, are all working for the Russian government.

One Important result of the Russian One important result of the Russian occupancy of Port Arthur has been a tremendous increase in the imports from the lighted States. During several weeks in 1902 American goods to the value of more than \$2,000,000 weekly were linded at Port Arthur and the yearly commerce of the United States with that and the adjacent ports has been estimated at nearly \$100,000,000.

But the Russian plan has been from the first to make Port Arthur a purely milliary and naval center. With that plan in view the Russians several years ago began the construction of the wor-

plan in view the Russians several years ago began the construction of the wonderful city of Dainy, thirty miles north and ten miles east of Port Arthur, which they hope to make the commercial capital of the far East. The plan contemplates that all commercial ships shall be barred out of Port Arthur and sent to Dainy and that the former fortress shall be barred to civilians, where, indeed, they are now allowed only on sufferance, property being held on merely temporary leases.

temporary leases.

Dalny-or rather the site of the present city-was located on an open roadstead, where the navies of all nations might ride. In order to make there a safe harride. In order to make there a safe harbor, an immense breakwater, costing millions, was built and is now completed, projecting into the sea for a great distance and inclosing a splendid anchorage. At Dalny, also, great administration buildings were erected and even—that rare thing in the far East—a first-class and comfortable hetel.

Eventually, as planned, Dalny is to be the final terminus of the great Siberian railroad by means of which Russia has lied together her widely scattered empire.

pire. Visitors to Port Arthur within the last Visitors to Port Arthur within the last few years have been vastly impressed by the spirit of boundless energy which pre-vails there. Life in the fortress city is in great contrast to that in most of the settlements along the Chinese coast. The streets have been thronged with Russian soldiers and with gangs of ceolies, all busy on some important er-

The Russian soldier, as seen at Port Arthur, impresses the visitor as beign in deadly earnest. Before them all, from the lowest private in the ranks to the highest officer, shines the hope of winning the little cross of St. George for valor of he face of the enemy. And on the day of St. George for brave the brave men who wear his cross have the brave men who wear his cross have the honor of breaking bread with the great white ezar himself in his palace at St. Fetersburg, if they be stationed there, or, if they are fust at the table of the exar's viceroy. Admiral Alexieff—and how can greater honor come into the ille of one of these wiry Cossacks, wrapped in skins and furs and mounted on a little shaggy pony, even tougher and hardler than his The Russian soldier, as seen at Port

pony, even tougher and hardler than his master? So, strangely, in the passing of the master?
So, strangely, in the passing of the years and in the working out of the policy of the nations, has the little Chinesejunk harbor of forty years ago, named by the English, fortified by the Franch, for the Chinese, won by the Japanese at a great cost of blood and finally leased and turned into a Pacific Gibraltar by the Russians, come to be the center of the world's interest.—H. M. H., in Chicago Tribune.

will be doing them a great service. E. D. FOSTER.

Change of Venue.

Change of Venue.

Bditor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—There has been a deep interest
manifested here in the measures offered in
our legislative bodies, which seem to have
been suggested by the arrest manifested the recent deplorable crime in the count of the criminal who perpetrated the recent deplorable crime in the city. I
have not seen copies of these bills, but
presume the pross topies of these bills, but
presume the pross topies sembodied by
them. One of these, first increasing the
penalty of accessories after the fact, has

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches Give Greatest Relief

Throat Troables.

Sold in the So

deserve the approbation and gratitude of an appreciative public. R. S. WILLIAMS. Roanoke, Va., March, 1904.

"Holy Russia" is the name given to the

empire by its rulers. The name has not been adopted by other nations for obvious reasons. It is not apparent that any The "old leaven" manifests itself too plainly for such characterization. There

have not seen copies of the bills, but presume the provisions embodied by them. One of these, that increasing the penalty of accessories after the fact, has mot with hearty endorration, but this cannot be said our pose to call in question the good faith of our representatives, not to enter an adverse criticism of the intent of any of the measures, but to call attention to some tangentes little what the primary object of the legislation be, it is trenching upon dangerous ground if the primary object of the legislation be, it is trenching upon dangerous ground if the primary object of the legislation be. It is trenching upon dangerous ground if the primary object of the legislation be. The primary object of the legislation is called the primary object of the legislation be. The primary object of the legislation of the legislation is called the primary object of the measures to be inspired by the most commendation of the legislation of t

Russia.

If the Christianity of Christ be the test of religion, or even that slight measure of 11 which has thus far been attained by the Christian World, Russia seems to about the poorest representative that be imagined.—Baltimore American.

Take Senate To-day.

Artist W. IW. Foster photographed the House members and officers on the front steps of the Capitol yesterday. He gustoonees that he will take the Senate to-day.



For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Iding or for flavoring Ide Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" SWEET CHOCOLATE POW-

TIRED OF OBEYING WHITE PEOPLE

Negro Attacks Employer With Pitchfork and Is Killed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALiffelf, N. C., March S.—Marcus Edwards, a prosperous young farmer, three miles from Raleigh, shot and Rilled Solomon Smith, a negro farm hand, this afternoon. The negro was coming at Edwards with a pitchfork when the latter drew a pistol and sent a ball through his forehead, so that particles of his brain oozed out. Edwards had scolded the negro for being insolent and not obeying orders. The negro declared he was tired of taking orders from white folks. Edwards replied that he must take orders from him as long as he stayed on his farm. It was after this that the negro came at Edwards with the pitchfork and the fatal shot was fired. Edwards came with his fither and brother to Raleigh and surrendered, being later released on \$500 bond for further hearing Thursday. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SMALLPOX IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—The
appearance of a case of smallpox in one
of the city public schools yesterday created a mild sensation in the community
to say nothing of the unensiness occasioned among the city officers and school
officials

and school authorities called for the pur-pese of taking steps to prevent a spread of the disease, it was decided to order a general vaccination in all the private and public schools of the city within ten and public schools of the city within ten-days. This means that over four thousand chidren will be vaccinated. While there are only a few cases of smallpox in the city, its appearance in a school of eight hundred children demanded a succeping measure to prevent an epidemic.

Harry Tucker on the Situation.

It was said by Henry St. George Tucker, I believe, at the Virginia dinner Thursday, that the South is more interested in the approaching election than anybody clee. And that is precisely and altogether true. The South is very tired of government by referce." Offices are purceled out down there like favors in the feudal ages. A "referce," who could get to office from the people he is set to rule over dictates who shall be postmaster who shall be still-house watch, who shall be deputy marshal, and so on, it is patterned after the France of Charles, the King that went crazy when clissonitro and Armagnaco parceled out the country among their favorites. The very cream of liberty is the right of capeple to choose their officials. The South will never have that right under a Republican administration. It is in the timber to elect a Democratic President—it is in the power of the South to name him. Harry Tucker on the Situation. gogy. Daniel and Goode told the South how to do it. Savoyard, in Washington Post,

Domestic Side of a Princess.

Domestic Side of a Princess.

The Princess Mathida took many traits of character from the German side of the bruse. She liked to knit and embroider in the evening, to inspect house linen and help to darn it, and to hom tablectoths and napkins. But she addicted herself to useful needlework in the mornings only. She herself dusted her curlos and looked after her china closet. That massion of her uncle. Prince Paul, of wurtemberg, for lap cogs she inherited, and she was as good to the starveling dogs of the village of St. Gratien as to hard-up artists. The former seemed to know when she came from Paris for the scasson and gathered round the outrance gate, hoping to see her. Many a poor artist received the kindest hospitality, and for days, or sometimes weeks, at her chateau.—London Truth.



GOLD MEDAL TOOK ACID FOR GINGER

Narrow Escape of Family Nearly Killed by Mistake of a Druggist.

NEWFOUNDLAND AGENT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DURHAM, N. C., March 8.-Mr. John Leathers sent to the Edgement drugstore o purchase some Jamaica ginger. The clerk sent him what he supposed was the stuff wanted. Leathers mixed the contents of the small phial into a large liask and poured water in it. He and his brother-in-law then took a drink of the stuff and passed it to his wife, who took a small swallow. In a short time they began to turn sick, and a physician they began to turn sick, and a physician was summoned, who announced to them that they had been possoned. He immediately set to work, and in a short time had all of the patients out of danger. The stuff was not ginger, at all, but was some kind of acid, which was about the same color of the ginger.

NEWFOUNDIAND AGENT.

Mr. J. D. Goodwin formerly of this city, but who now has charge of the Imperial Tobacco Company's business at St. John's Nowfoundland, arrived here

Imperial Tobacco Company's business at St. John's Newfoundland, arrived here this morning to wist his wife. He came to the States to purchase tobacco and other ingredients for the claracte trade in Newfoundland, He will also purchase a cigarette machine and other kinds of tobacco machinery before returning. When he leaves here, which will be in a few days, he will be accompanied by his wife, and they will make St. John's their home in the future.

Mr. C. R. Wilson, who was carried to the Watts Hospital about four weeks ago, suffering with a complication of

to the Watts Hospital about four weeks ago, suffering with a complication of diseases, has recovered sufficiently to be removed to his hone again.

'A colored boy who works for the American Tobacco Company, Saturday roceived his wages in checks. One for 5c cents and the other for 45 cents. To the first check he put a figure 3 in front, misking the amount \$3.25, and the other was raised so as to read \$1.45. He was sent on to the grand Jury.

The health officer of Durham county reports that the smallpox situation throughout the county is well in hand and thinks the epidemio is about over.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

Head of Animal Examined at Pasteur Institute Here.

Pasteur Institute Here.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WEST POINT, VA., March 8.—Mrs.

B. W. Spencer, of West Point, left this morning to spend several weeks in Richmond with her niece, little Lucy Burke, of this county, who, during this time, will be treated at the Pasteur Institute. About a week ago a dog in her home ran in and bit her on the leg, causing the blood to flow. He also bit a younger sister, Mary, but bit through her clothes, making scarcely more than a scratch. No one thought of the dog as mad, even after he sickened and died, for several days. When their attention was called, to the matter they consulted a physical who recommended that the case be fooked into speedily, and advised that the head of the dog be sent for investigation. The rest of the body had been devoured by vultures, but, curlously, the head was found intact and forwarded.

It was found on investigation that it was a case of rables. The children are those of Mr. Havliand Burke, of this county, who married Miss Lizzle Barnes of Bedford, both members of well known and prominent families in this State. Mr. Lucius Burke, an uncle of these children, also living in this county, was bitten badly through the thumb.

Mr. Burke has not yet decided whether he will take Pasteur treatment or not. It is thought that no harm may come to the youngest child, as the polson might.

he will take Pasteur treatment or not. It is thought that no harm may come to the youngest child, as the poison might have been removed by the clothes. She will not be treated just yet.

There is a movement on foot to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy in West Point on Friday of this week.

LIQUOR AN EVIL. The Court Rules That Measures to Control It Are Proper.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALifi(ii), N. C., March S.-The Supreme Court grants a new trial in the case against Dan Téachy for the killing of Robert Rivenbark on the grounds of the admission of incompetent evidence in the former trial, in which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be

was convicted and selections thanged.

The Supreme Court affirms the Jones County Court in the conviction and sentence of the negro Daniels to be hanged for the murder of F. G. Simmons, father of United States Senator Simmons. Governor Ayeock will later fix a date for the execution.

In the case of Paul vs. Washington, from Beaufort county, the court layed down the rule that liquor being an evil and an enemy to civilization, the court in passing upon the validity of laws regulating or restricting its sale will not be guided by the rule applicable to restrictions upon a business which is useful or beneficial to mankind. The court holds that Washington has authority to prescribe the most stringent regulations for control of the saloous, including the removal of screens, having only one ontrance and prescribing that there be no food served or games provided in the saloous.

SWANSON'S CANDIDACY.

Two White Families All Have

Two White Families All Have Smallpox—Sad Burial Scene.

(Becchi to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOYDTON, VA. March S.—Congressman Claude A. Swanson has made the announcement in a letter to a friend hero of his determination to make the race for Governor at the next election. He says that he has received assurances of support from all sections of the State, and also from those not friendly to him at the last election, which justifies him heling sanguine of success in the race.

Mr. Prince Cooper, brother of Boney Cooper, was here this morning. He told in his brother Boney's family and that the brother Boney's family and that the brother Boney's family and that the were clithing on well. Mr. Taylor Williard is reported as having broken out with smallpox. His family has had it for two or three weeks. Six or eight havo it.

A sad scene was spaced last week at the grave of one of Mr. Boney Cooper and one of his young sons were the only ones present at the burial, the neighbors all being afraid to be present.

Pastor Resigns. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

JOHN KENNEDY.

\$\frac{\text{SBOO}}{\text{REWARD}}\$.

I will pay \$300 roward for the arrest of John Kennedy, who broke jall in Staunton. Aged. 25 years; height, 5 feet a or 10 inches; weighs about 150 pounds as or 10 inches; weighs about 150 pounds that dark brown hair, smooth face, full light complexion from confinement in jail light complexion from confinement in jail light complexion from confinement in jail. Wire particulars to

W. G. Baldwin Detective Agency, ROANOKE, VA.

(Beecial to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALIBBURY, N. C., March 82-Rev, M. Fairist, who has been passior of the First Baptist Church here for a number of years, greatly surprised his congregation. Sunday by presenting his religious which is to take effect March 31t. Rev. Mr. Parrish was at the time confined to his room by sickness, and the resignation occupied the pulpit. It is learned that the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Shelby, N. C.